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THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1773.

ON IMPUDENCE AND MODESTY.

I HAVE always been of opinion, that the complaints againſt Providence have been ill grounded, and that the good or bad qualities of men are the cauſes of their good or bad fortune, more than what is generally imagined. There are, no doubt, inſtances to the contrary, and pretty numerous ones too; but few in compariſon of the inſtances we have of a right diſtribution of proſperity and adverſity; nor indeed could it be otherwiſe from the common courſe of human affairs. To be endowed with a benevolent diſpoſition, and to love others, will almoſt infallibly procure love and eſteem; which is the chief circumſtance of life, and facilitates every enterprize and undertaking; beſides the ſatisfaction which immediately reſults from it. The caſe is much the ſame with the other virtues. Proſperity is naturally, though not neceſſarily, attached to virtue and merit; and adverſity in like manner to vice and folly.

I muſt however confeſs, that this rule admits of an exception with regard to one moral quality; and that Modeſty has a natural tendency to conceal a man's talents, as Impudence diſplays them to the utmoſt, and has been the only cauſe why many have riſen in the world, under all the diſadvantages of low birth and little merit. Such indolence and incapacity is there in the generality of mankind, that they are apt to receive a man for whatever he has a mind to put himſelf off for; and admits his overbearing airs as a proof of that merit which he aſſumes to himſelf. A decent aſſurance ſeems to be the natural attendant of virtue; and few men can diſtinguiſh impudence from it; as, on the other hand, diffidence, being the natural reſult of vice and folly, has drawn diſgrace upon modeſty, which in outward appearance ſo nearly reſembles it.

I was lately lamenting to a friend of mine, who loves a conceit, that popular applauſe ſhould be beſtowed with ſo little judgment, and that ſo many empty forward coxcombs ſhould riſe up to a figure in the world: upon which he ſaid, there was nothing ſurprizing in the caſe. "Popular fame," ſays he, "is "nothing but breath of air; and air very naturally preſſes into "a vacuum."

As impudence, though really a vice, has the ſame effects upon a man's fortune, as if it were a virtue; ſo we may obſerve, that it is almoſt as difficult to be attained, and is, in that reſpect, diſtinguiſhed from all the other vices, which are acquired with little pains, and continually increaſe upon indulgence. Many a man, being ſenſible that modeſty is extremely prejudicial to him in making his fortune, has reſolved to be impudent, and to put a bold face upon the matter; but it is obſervable, that ſuch people have ſeldom ſucceeded in the attempt, but have been obliged to relapſe into their primitive modeſty. Nothing carries a man through the world like a true natural genuine impudence. Its counterfeit is good for nothing, nor can ever ſupport itſelf. In any other attempt, whatever faults a man commits and is ſenſible of, he is ſo much the nearer his end: but when he endeavours at impudence, if he ever failed in the attempt, the remembrance of it will make him bluſh, and will infallibly diſconcert him: after which every bluſh is a cauſe for new bluſhes till he be found out to be an arrant cheat, and a vain pretender to impudence.

If any thing can give a modeſt man more aſſurance, it muſt be ſome advantages of fortune, which chance procures to him. Riches naturally gain a man a favourable reception in the world, and give merit a double luſtre, when a perſon is endowed with it; and ſupply its place, in a great meaſure when it is abſent. 'Tis wonderful to obſerve what airs of ſuperiority fools and knaves, with large poſſeſſions, give themſelves above men of the greateſt merit in poverty. Nor do the men of merit make any ſtrong oppoſitions to theſe uſurpations; or rather ſeem to favour them by the modeſty of their behaviour. Their good ſenſe and experience make them diffident of their judgment, and cauſe them to examine every thing with the greateſt accuracy: as, on the other hand, the delicacy of their ſentiments makes them timorous leſt they commit faults, and loſe in the practice of the world that integrity of virtue, of which they are ſo jealous. To make wiſdom agree with confidence is as difficult as to reconcile vice to modeſty.

Theſe are the reflections that have occurred to me upon this ſubject of impudence and modeſty; and I hope the reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee them wrought into the following allegory:

Jupiter in the beginning, joined Virtue, Wiſdom and Confidence together; and Vice, Folly and Diffidence; and in that ſociety ſet them upon the earth. But though he thought he had matched them with great judgment, and ſaid, that Confidence was the natural companion of Virtue, and that Vice deſerved to be attended with Diffidence, they had not gone far before Diſſenſion aroſe among them. Wiſdom, who was the guide of the one company, was always accuſtomed, before ſhe ventured upon any road, however beaten, to examine it carefully; to enquire whither it led; what dangers, difficulties, and hindrances might poſſibly or probably occur in it. In theſe deliberations ſhe uſually conſumed ſome time; which delay was very diſpleaſing to Confidence, who was always inclined to hurry on, without much forethought or deliberation, in the firſt road he met. Wiſdom and Virtue were inſeparable; but Confidence one day, following his impetuous nature, advanced a conſiderable way before his guides and companions; and not feeling any want of their company, he never enquired after them, nor ever met with them any more. In like manner, the other ſociety, though joined by Jupiter, diſagreed and ſeparated. As Folly ſaw very little way before her, ſhe had nothing to determine concerning the goodneſs of roads, nor could give the preference to one above another; and this want of reſolution was increaſed by Diffidence, who with her doubts and ſcruples, always retarded the journey. This was a great annoyance to Vice, who loved not to hear of difficulties and delays, and was never ſatisfied without his full career in whatever his inclinations led him to. Folly, he knew, though ſhe hearkened to Diffidence, would be eaſily managed when alone; and therefore, as a vicious horſe throws his rider, he openly beat away the comptroller of all his pleaſures, and proceeded in his journey with Folly, from whom he is inſeparable. Confidence and Diffidence being, after this manner both thrown looſe from their reſpective companies, wandered for ſome time; till at laſt chance led them at the ſame time to one village. Confidence went directly up to the great houſe which belonged to Wealth the Lord of the village; and without ſtaying for a porter, intruded himſelf immediately into the innermoſt apartments, where he found Vice and Folly well received before him. He joined the train; recommended himſelf very quickly to his landlord, and entered into ſuch familiarity with Vice, that he was enliſted in the ſame company along with Folly. They were frequent gueſts of Wealth, and from that moment inſeparable. Diffidence, in the mean time, not daring to approach the great houſe, accepted of an invitation from Poverty, one of the tenants; and entering the cottage, found Wiſdom and Virtue, who being repulſed by the landlord, had retired thither. Virtue took compaſſion of her, and Wiſdom found, from her temper, that ſhe would eaſily improve; ſo they admitted her into their ſociety. Accordingly, by their means, ſhe altered in a little time ſomewhat of her manner, and becoming much more amiable and engaging, was now called by the name of Modeſty. As ill company has a greater effect than good, Confidence, though more refractory to counſel and example, degenerated ſo far by the ſociety of Vice and Folly, as to paſs by the name of Impudence. Mankind, who ſaw theſe ſocieties as Jupiter firſt joined them, and know nothing of theſe mutual deſertions, are led into ſtrange miſtakes by thoſe means; and wherever they ſee Impudence, make account of Virtue and Wiſdom, and wherever they obſerve Modeſty, call her attendants Vice and Folly. H.

The POWER of CONSCIENCE.
A REAL HISTORY.

A Jeweller, a man of good character, and conſiderable wealth, having occaſion in the way of his buſineſs to travel at ſome diſtance from the place of his abode, took along with him a ſervant, in order to take care of his portmanteau. He had along with him ſome of his beſt jewels, and a large ſum of money, to which his ſervant was likewiſe privy. The maſter having occaſion to diſmount on the road, the ſervant watching his opportunity, took a piſtol from his maſter's ſaddle, and ſhot him dead on the ſpot; then rifled him of his jewels and money, and hanging a large ſtone to his neck, he threw him into the neareſt canal. With this booty he made off to a diſtant part of the country, where he had reaſon to believe that neither he or his maſter were known. There he began to trade in a very low way at firſt, that his obſcurity might ſcreen him from obſervation, and, in the courſe of a good many years, ſeemed to riſe by the natural progreſs of buſineſs, into wealth and conſideration; ſo that his good fortune appeared at once the effect and reward of induſtry and virtue. Of theſe he counterfeited the appearance ſo well, that he grew into great credit, married into a good family; and by laying out his ſudden ſtores diſcreetly, as he ſaw occaſion, and joining to all an univerſal affability, he was admitted to a ſhare of the government of the town, and roſe from one poſt to another, till at length he was choſen the chief magiſtrate. In this office he maintained a fair character, and continued to fill it with no ſmall applauſe, both as governor and as judge; till one day as he ſat on the bench with ſome of his brethren, a criminal was brought before him, who was accuſed of murdering his maſter. The evidence came out full, the jury brought in their verdict, that the priſoner was guilty, and the whole aſſembly waited the ſentence of the preſident of the court (which he happened to be that day) with great ſuſpence. Mean while he appeared to be in unuſual diſorder and agitation of mind; his colour changed often; at length he aroſe from his ſeat, and coming down from the bench, placed himſelf juſt by the unfortunate man at the bar, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of all preſent. "You ſee before you, ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to thoſe who had ſat on the bench with him, a ſtriking inſtance of the juſt awards of heaven, which this day, after thirty years concealment, preſents to you a greater criminal than the man juſt now found guilty." Then he made an ample confeſſion of his guilt, and of all its aggravations. "Nor can I feel, continued he, any relief from the agonies of an awakened conſcience, but by requiring that juſtice be immediately done againſt me in the moſt public and ſolemn manner."

We may eaſily ſuppoſe the amazement of all the aſſembly, and eſpecially of his fellow-judges. However they proceeded, upon his confeſſion, to paſs ſentence upon him, and he died with all the ſymptoms of a penitent mind.

A RECOVERY *to* LIFE *after twenty-nine minutes hanging; a caſe treated and communicated by Mr.* GLOVER, *Surgeon.*

[Extracted from a Collection of authentic Caſes, proving the Practicability of recovering Perſons viſibly dead by Drowning, Suffocation, Stifling, Swooning, Convulſions, and other Accidents, by ALEXANDER JOHNSON, M. D.]

AT the latter end of September 1766, Patrick Redmond, a Taylor, in the city of Corke, in Ireland, aged about thirty-three, of an athletic make and full habit, was condemned to be executed for a ſtreet-robbery; the night before the ſentence of the law was to take place, Mr. Glover happening to be in company with Dr. Sleigh, and ſome other gentlemen of the Faculty, the diſcourſe turned on the means of affording the moſt effectual relief to hanged or drowned perſons, when Mr. Sullivan, who had before expatiated on the utility of experiments on the dead for the benefit of the living, prevailed on Mr. Glover to attempt every thing poſſible for his recovery. After the culprit had walked to the gallows, and been turned off a ladder as is cuſtomary in thoſe parts of Ireland, having hung twenty-nine minutes within a few ſeconds, by a ſtop watch, and ſhewed no ſigns of life after the firſt four minutes, he was on the Sheriff's retiring, cut down and carried to a field near the place of execution, where Mr. Glover opened the temporal artery and the external jugular, but the circulation ſeemed entirely ſtopt, a ſmall portion of coagulated blood only appearing at each orifice. The body was then ſtripped, and the back, mouth, and neck rubbed with a quantity of volatile ſpirits and oil. The tobacco clyſter was alſo adminiſtered by means of lighted pipes, covered on the bowl with ſtrong paper pricked full of holes, and his arms and legs continually rubbed by the mob, who were very numerous, and cheerfully gave their aſſiſtance. In this courſe they continued from two of the clock till near ſix in the evening, when Mr. Glover made an inciſion through the ſkin in the wind pipe in the uſual manner; and blew ſtrongly through a canula into his lungs. About twenty minutes after the blood at the artery began to run down his face, and a ſlow pulſe was juſt perceptible at the wriſt. At this critical period, news was brought that the Sheriffs had heard of the ſteps which were taken to recover the man, and had ſent the conſtables and ſome ſoldiers to ſecure the body. The hoſpitable peaſants redoubled their efforts at this intelligence; a ſhort time after the blood came ſo plentifully from the artery that it was thought neceſſary to ſtop it, which was eaſily done, by placing a halfpenny, in a bit of rag, and thing it over the part. A little after ſeven, the pulſe beat faintly near forty ſtrokes in a minute, and the patient's mouth and noſe being irritated with a little ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, he opened his eyes.

The mob, apprehenſive of the body being taken from them, placed it on a large board, and ſupporting the head and ſhoulders carried it in that manner to a village called Glatheen, about a mile and a half from the gallows. Here Redmond was placed in a ſitting poſture on ſome hay in a ſtable, and with great difficulty ſwallowed ſome warm brandy and water. He groaned grievouſly, and ſeemed to feel great pain, which was imagined to ariſe from the friction he had undergone, as his legs and arms were in ſome places excoriated. Mr. Glover then left him to the care of his friends: in the night his ſleep was accompanied with frequent groans and ſtartings. The next morning he was able to ſwallow ſome milk and brandy tolerably well, at that time he ſeemed inſenſible, and could not ſpeak, but before night he, in broken accents, complained of a ſoreneſs over the whole body, but after a ſound ſleep the ſecond day from his execution, regained ſufficient health and ſpirits to walk eight miles up the country to elude the ſearch of the Officers of Juſtice.

This man afterwards retired to the county of Clare, and was ſeen within theſe two years apparently in good health.

The THREE KISSES.
An ANECDOTE.

I Send you the following, not only as curious, but as authentic; for I can well aſſure you, that it alone gave riſe to one of the divorces obtained in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament.

In the ſummer of 1771, a certain baronet ſent his lady from town down to his country ſeat; but being himſelf detained by buſineſs in town, he was prevented for ſeveral days from following her. In the mean time, one of his moſt *intimate friends* and *deareſt companions* propoſed to the knight to pay his lady a viſit in his abſence, with a view to divert her in her retirement till the arrival of her huſband. The knight not only gave his propoſal a friendly reception, but gave him the following introductory *bill*, addreſſed to his lady:

"My Dear, London, May 29, 1771.

"Pleaſe to pay to the bearer, on ſight, the full ſum or number of *three kiſſes*---value received---and place to the account of,

My dear, your's for ever,

* * * * * * *."

The lady, like an obedient wife, *honoured* the *bill* on demand; but the friend unluckily continued to draw ſuch large *ſums* of the ſame *commodity* upon credit, that the whole *bank* of love was at length exhauſted, and the lady, on the arrival of her huſband the knight, found herſelf a *bankrupt* in love to him. In a word, the affair was diſcovered, and a divorce was ſued for and obtained. Many of your readers will recollect who the parties were, but few of them can know this anecdote. Never were the poet's words better verified than in this trifling buſineſs:

What dire effects from little cauſes ſpring!

Yet trifling as it is, it well ſerves to ſhew that *beauty* is a thing not to be trifled with; and that the jewel *chaſtity* can never be guarded too ſtrongly from the hands of rude ſpoilers, becauſe the leaſt touch will ſully it.

A GENTLEMAN.

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LONDON, JULY 17.

YESTERDAY, between one and two o'clock, came on, upon the huſtings at Guildhall, the long depending and important cauſe between the Common Serjeant of the city of London, plaintiff, and Samuel Plumbe, Eſq; Prime Warden (or Maſter) of the Company of Goldſmiths, defendant. This ſuit was inſtituted againſt the defendant on occaſion of his refuſal to obey a precept, iſſued in the year 1770, by the then Lord Mayor (Mr. Beckford) to convene the livery of the ſaid company to a Common-hall.

The cauſe was opened in a brief manner by Mr. Allen, on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Dunning then entered more minutely into the buſineſs, and ſpoke for near two hours without intermiſſion. He acquainted the Jury, that the charge brought againſt the defendant was a wilful diſobedience of that authority to which in the preſent caſe he was bound, both as a liveryman and a freeman, to pay an implicit ſubmiſſion: that the defendant acknowledged the charge, but pleaded in his juſtification, that the company of Goldſmiths were poſſeſſed of a prerogative, which in ſome inſtances (particularly the preſent) exempted them from all ſubmiſſion to the mandates of the Lord Mayor: that the defendant alſo attempted to juſtify himſelf on the plea, that the Lord Mayor had no authority to call a Common-hall, ſave for the purpoſe of elections of members of Parliament, Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. &c. that, in order to invalidate this defence, extracts from the city records ſhould be read to them, from whence it would clearly appear, that the Lord Mayors of London had, from the earlieſt periods, been inveſted with that power which the defendant pretended on the preſent occaſion to deny the exiſtence of.

The city records were then produced, and many extracts from them were read, tending to prove the authority of the Lord Mayor to convene a Common-hall for *other* purpoſes than ſimply thoſe of elections.

The Recorder began the buſineſs of ſumming up the evidence at half after ten o'clock at night, and concluded it a few minutes after twelve. The Jury, after a deliberation of about three quarters of an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The expence of the Kings viſit to Portſmouth is calculated at the *moderate* ſum of 120,000l. the expence of powder for only one day in the fleet was 1000l.

Mr. Khuff's bill, one of the King's confectioners, who provided the three Royal dinners, &c. at Portſmouth, wine excepted, amounts to 30,000l.

JULY 18. The authenticity of the following intelligence may be depended upon:---A lady of pleaſure about town, well known by the fictitious title of lady M-------h, was really admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, at the late celebraity at Oxford, under the diſguiſe of mens cloaths; and paſſed undiſcovered by a ſingle perſon of the univerſity.

They write from ſeveral parts of Scotland, that the linen manufacture is totally on the decline; about half the weavers, and one third of the ſpinners, being almoſt entirely idle, in the towns of Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, and in the neighbourhood of the cities of Edinburgh and Glaſgow.

An ordinance lately iſſued at Paris, declares, that all Engliſh velvets and cotton ſtuffs of the manufacture of that country, ſhall be prohibited from admiſſion into France, under penalty of the ſeizure of the goods, and a fine of 3000 livres.

JULY 19. On Tuesday there was a full council at St. James's, which did not break up till two o'clock in the morning. It is said to be solely on account of some important dispatches received from and forwarded to the Court of Portugal; wherein his compliance, this in spite of the remonstrances he has lately made, the British factory there is still oppressed, if not further cramped than before, in regard to trade; and at the same time desired to be recalled.

JULY 20. Junius is been discovered, and proves to be a person high in office under government, and whose sole support is our Administration; he has been threatened with immediate dismission.---This is the true cause of that celebrated writer's silence.

Extract of a letter from Zurau, in Upper Lusatia, June 26.

"A most violent storm of hail, accompanied by an excessive high wind, on the 18th instant, has not only destroyed all the corn in the country round us, but almost ruined the neighbouring villages. The element appeared entirely green at the time of this dreadful calamity, and the hail stones were prodigious large: in one village 29 houses were beaten down, several trees were split asunder, and the general damage done to the farmers is incredible. We had a most promising prospect of a fine crop at the ensuing harvest, before this dreadful catastrophe, by which our hopes are at once overturned, and we now see nothing but distress before us."

JULY 21. A letter from Paris, says, "It is whispered that the island of Corsica, with all its domains, is going to be delivered over to the Prince of Monaco, who is lately arrived here, it is said, for that purpose. All his Highness's lands on the continent are on this occasion to be transferred to France."

JULY 22. To such a situation have Administration brought the kingdom of Ireland, by their oppressions in forming a Board of Excise, with the many places consequent thereon, and the heavy weight of pensions fixed on that poor and distressed kingdom, that the Viceroy was obliged to apply to an eminent banker in Dublin, for the loan of 28,000l. to pay arrears due to the military list, on government security. The banker's answer was, "My Lord, to such a miserable predicament have a late Administration brought the castle of the nation, that I would not take Government security for half that sum; but as you say there is no money in the treasury, I will advance the sum you ask for on your *own security*!" which, from the exigencies of state, he was obliged to comply with. Finding the national credit reduced so low, his Excellency, a few days after, waited on a Nobleman of the first distinction in that kingdom in fortune, title, and interest, and begged he would use his endeavours, in conjuction with him on the meeting of parliament, to support the credit of the nation. To which that nobleman, in a truly spirited and patriotic manner replied: "My Lord, every thing has been carried on here for these few years past with so high a hand in deference of Administration, regardless of the interest, credit, or advantage of this kingdom, particularly in forming a new Board of Excise, with the several officers consequently annexed to it, merely to promote Court influence, that I will not interfere in matters of this kind. A very little time will convince the Council of England, that this kingdom cannot subsist long under the heavy weight it is now oppressed with by places, pensions, &c. and no trade to support it; but my Lord, let Administration shew they are in earnest to relieve us, by striking off these new officers of excise, and I shall do my uttermost to promote the credit and honour of the kingdom:"---In consequence of this conversation, Colonel Blesquiere was dispatched to England, with the Lord Lieutenant's sentiments to the Privy Council.

It has been often conjectured, that the three vast continents of Europe, Asia and America, are so joined as to form but one; taking this for granted, and it will follow, that the whole four continents are united, for it is an unquestionable fact, that the continent of America is joined to that of Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which some have not improbably deemed the Goshen of the ancients. The eastern parts also of European Muscovy join Asia, and that again in some very high latitudes joins the northern parts of America; from hence it should seem, though our discoveries have not as yet ascertained the fact, that there is somewhere a junction of the four continents; and this will solve the difficulty under which Historians have laboured, when attempting to account for the manner of peopling those immense tracts of land, which by vulgar error are supposed to be separated by the Ocean from other Continents.

JULY 24. Yesterday new guineas, to the amount of seventy thousand pounds, were delivered from the Tower to the Bank.

We are informed that at the meeting of parliament, application will be made by a great number of the inhabitants of London and Westminster, for an alteration in the gold coin act.

It is thought Lord North has lost more friends by the late money act, than he will regain during the remainder of his administration: Even the *King's friends* are so much disgusted, that their quondam *favourite toast* is now out of fashion.

It is said that Lord Cadogan will be sent to India as commander in chief of the forces.

It is said that a Minister Extraordinary will soon set out for Berlin, to execute a commission of the greatest importance.

Letters received here from Carthagena, in the Spanish West-Indies, relate, that the revolution of the natives of Chili, and the southern provinces of Peru, was entirely completed in the month of December last; that the Spaniards were totally driven out of the country, and a descendant of the ancient Incas, placed on the throne of those extensive territories.

Nothing can give so strange as well as so odious a proof of the King of Prussia's avarice, as his seizing the revenues of a national and charitable fund established by the English Merchants and Factors at Dantzick, for the support of worn-out sailors, and the relief of their indigent countrymen. The records of the Old-Bailey cannot furnish out the history of any robbery equal to this!

The King of Sweden, by one lesson from his uncle the King of Prussia, has been able to accomplish the most extraordinary things. At the age of twenty five he out-plotted the most experienced Politicians, out-talked the most rigid Republicans in his discourse upon Liberty, and out-canted the most zealous Enthusiasts in his appeal to Heaven! He has nothing to do now but to out-reach that wily old Fox his uncle!

It is thought that the King of Sweden, who has so artfully deprived his subjects of what is most dear to mankind, their liberty, will not be an idle looker-on in the affairs of Europe.

Extract of a Letter from Sheffield, in Yorkshire.

"It is almost impossible to conceive the distress the late act concerning the coin has occasioned in this part of the world; it exceeds all description. The clippers, coiners, and sweaters, have for a long time left us without one good guinea in the country. The people used to grumble, and examine the coin on both sides, and round the edges; but we did tolerably well till you first your Act of Parliament and your Toy-shop Balances among us. There is now, in effect, no coin at all; for those who possess any cannot pass it off; and those who work for their daily bread, cannot receive the wages of their hire in a coin which will go off among the butchers and bakers. Those whom necessity obliges to take whatever is offered, are imposed upon at the ale-house-keepers and shop-keepers, who, weighing them in scales which the countrymen do not understand, oblige them to take eight shillings, and sometimes seven and six-pence for the half guines, which they have earned by the sweat of their brow. Every one, you may be sure, is highly incensed against the diminishers of coin, and will spare no pains to detect them; but the rage is much greater against the promoters of the Act of Parliament; and if any man must carry his pair of sheers, I am perfuaded the ears and noses of those who have caused this distress, would suffer more than the coin."

As the ship Endeavour (whose voyage round the world has been lately published) was crossing the Line, Capt. Cook, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, &c. observed that luminous appearance of the sea, which has been so often mentioned by navigators, and of which such various causes have been assigned; some supposing it to be occasioned by fish, which agitated the water by darting at their prey, some by the putrefaction of fish and other marine animals; some by electricity, and others referring it into great variety of different causes. It appeared to emit flashes of light exactly resembling those of lightning, only not so considerable; but they were so frequent that sometimes eight or ten were visible almost at the same moment. They were of opinion that they proceeded from some luminous animal; and, upon throwing out the casting net, this opinion was confirmed: It brought up a species of the *Medusa*, which when on board had the appearance of metal violently heated, and emitted a white light. With these animals were taken some very small crabs, of three different species, each of which gave as much light as a glow-worm, though the creature was not so large by nine tenths. Upon examination of these animals Mr. Banks had the satisfaction to find, that they were all entirely new.

Letters are received in town from several of the officers and gentlemen on board the Sea Horse, which, under the command of Captain Phipps, sailed lately from England on an expedition to discover a North Western Passage to Asia. These letters were brought by Mr. Windham, a young gentleman of considerable fortune in Norfolk, who embarked with Captain Phipps, incited by a spirit of curiosity, but his health being greatly impaired, he found himself unable to proceed on the voyage. In the latitude of 68d. N. off the coast of Norway, the Sea-Horse fell in with a Hamburgh vessel returning from the Greenland Fishery, and in her Mr. Wyndham returned. The officers and seamen on board both the vessels destined for exploring the Polar Region, were in perfect health and high spirits; they got 15d. towards the North Pole in ten days; they had been supplied wholly with water by distillation, according to Mr. Irwin's method, practiced under his own direction, he being on board the Sea-Horse.

Major General Carlton succeeds General Gage, as commander in chief of the forces in North-America.

JULY 26. A Lady of fortune, who intends after her decease to be dissected and anatomized, had lately made an elegant mahogany case, adorned with emblems of death, in which her skeleton is to be kept. It cost upwards of 60l.

It is said that a considerable number of French Refugees, well skilled in the management of silk-worms, and making of wines, have within these few days engaged themselves on very advantageous terms to go to New-York and South-Carolina, where the cultivation of these two lucrative branches of business is carrying on with great spirit.

We are assured, that a Lady of Pleasure at the West end of the town, has realized 1500l. per annum, from the profits of her occasional service at the altar of Venus.

The King of France has lately sent a very imperious mandate to the Prince of Orange, insisting upon his prohibiting the publication of any thing in Holland, that reflects on the government of France.

Lord Hillsborough's going to Ireland has been treated, by those who pretend to find secrets in every thing, to a political source. Lord H. is going upon a much better errand, viz. to introduce new regulations upon his estate, and to prevent any more of his tenants from migrating to America. Great part of the north of Ireland is now in a state of depopulation.

A letter from New-York, dated June 1, says, "We have had an instance of Female Heroism not to be equalled by either ancient or modern History. Mr. H-----, who paid his addresses to Miss T-----r for a considerable time, suddenly withdrew himself, and took several indecent liberties with that Lady's character. A third person (enemy to both parties) counterfeited the Gentleman's hand, and sent her an obscene and scurrilous letter. The injured and enraged Fair, fully satisfied that her apostate Lover was the author, sent for him; and on his coming took him into her dressing room, and locked the door: "I have sent for you, Sir, (said Miss T------) to punish your insolence and cruelty; the world, no doubt, will censure me, and call my conduct madness: You will be acquitted; I shall be condemned; but you, Sir, have wantonly robbed me of my reputation, and I hold life without it insupportable." Upon which she presented him with the letter, and opening a drawer took out a brace of pistols, and insisted on his taking one. In vain Mr. H------ protested his innocence; he swore he was an entire stranger to the letter till that very moment, and wished to discover the author. All this was considered as hypocrisy, as cowardice added to the blackest villainy, and she continued in her resolution; accordingly he accepted of a pistol, and retired to the opposite corner; she fired and missed him, and he discharged his pistol through the cieling. He again protested his innocence: "Hold, Sir!" said she, and immediately produced another brace, and as before, insisted upon his taking one: It was vain to refuse, and once more they retreated. She fired and shot him through the elbow, and he again discharged his pistol in the cieling. "Now Sir (says she) you are at liberty to retire; I seriously advise you never to injure the reputation of a woman; for the loss of it must, if she has any sense of shame, be followed with a loss of life."---Upon which she retired and shot herself.

PARIS, *July* 8. A fresh treaty is on the tapis between the Courts of France and Lisbon, which, if all the articles are ratified and observed, will turn out greatly to the advantage of the former. The principal articles in her favour are, That the French shall be allowed to sell negroes in all the Portuguese settlements in America; That they shall be allowed an open trade to all the ports belonging to Portugal in Africa and the East-Indies; And that they shall import the products of France to Rio Janeiro, in the Brasils, duty free; with many other considerable advantages. But it is expected that some other powers of Europe will oppose this junction.

PETERSBURG, *June* 16. The Russian navy was never so respectable as at present. There are 28 ships of the line at Revel, four of which, of 74 guns each, have been new-built, under the inspection of Sir Charles Knowles: most of the other new constructed ships are the work of the most celebrated English builders, and the greatest part of the officers on board them are English, Scots or Irish. The maritime forces of Russia in the Archipelago are still more considarable; they consist, at least, of 40 ships of the line, exclusive of frigates, and a great number of other small vessels.

STOCKHOLM, *July* 2. The Russian Minister having notified to the King from the Empress his Sovereign, that a fleet of his nation was to cruize this summer in the Baltick to exercise the seamen, and having requested that in case a storm should oblige any of the ships to seek shelter in the ports of this kingdom, they might be admitted, and find the assistance required on such occasions, the King has sent orders to the Commandants of his ports, not only to give a friendly reception to those ships, but also to supply them with every thing they may stand in need of.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Besides the bills found by the Grand Jury, a paper was presented to the Superior Court on Friday last, the purport of which is said to be their *unanimous* complaint of the treatment that order of men have met with in the LETTERS which have been lately published by order of the House of Representatives, at the last session of the General Assembly; and also a representation to the Court of the great uneasiness that prevails through this county, by reason of the uncertainty that yet remains, whether the Judges are determined to accept of the stipends allowed them for their support by the crown or not. We hope soon to be favoured with a true copy of this paper, when it will be published for the benefit of our readers. In the proceedings of the several towns in the province at their late meetings, there appears to be the most convincing proof that every other county is equally alarmed at the large increase of power and influence lately deputed on the crown, as big with the most fatal mischief; and, to use the language of the House of Representatives, subversive of justice and equity, and tending to introduce arbitrary power. So destructive is such an establishment to the very end of the institution of Courts of Justice, that it is not to be wondered at that every legal body, in which public virtue and private security are in the least regarded, should bear an ample testimony against it.

Extract of a letter from Surinam, dated Paramaribo, July 25, 1773.

"As the support of the colony so much depended on credit, think how this sudden stoppage of it must effect it, and what bad consequence must arise therefrom; and most of the bills drawn last year, as well as this, are or will be protested, and but few of the drawers able to pay the principal, and the damages are so great it must involve many in ruin; scarce a day but houses, slaves, or plantations are sold by execution: At present I suppose upwards of sixty plantations are under execution to be sold; and to add to the distress, there is likely to be very short crops both of sugar and coffee, and the price of coffee fallen in Holland near fifty per cent. and the runaway negroes continue to be very troublesome. Baroone, one of the chiefs, lately attacked a post and killed a Lieutenant and twenty five men, not one escaped. There is a battalion of state troops arrived here, and several detachments are sent to different parts of the rivers; what service they may be I cannot say, but the expence of them, with 400 prime slaves freed to act against the runaways, will be great; and the taxes are already so heavy that many of the inhabitants are scarce able to pay them. It is proposed to lay double duties and tonnage on all English vessels trading here, to help pay the public charges, which there is no doubt will take place. The state troops begin to be sickly, two Colonels and a number of privates are already dead, and the sickly time just coming on."

SEPTEMBER 20. A letter from London, of the 21st of July, mentions, that Mr. Harrison, the ingenious mathematician, has received the other moiety of the sum granted by parliament, making in the whole 20,000l. for his discovery of a method of finding the longitude at sea.

SEPTEMBER 27. It was reported in London, that the Store-ship, which was accidentally burnt in this harbour in May last, was set on fire by some of the inhabitants of this metropolis; and that a great number of them were taken up and committed to goal.

It is now said there will be two new Governors appointed in the New-England Governments.

PROVIDENCE, *(Rhode-Island)* AUGUST 14.

A very valuable lead mine has lately been discovered between Richmount and New-Canaan near Pittfield, a sample of which has been brought to this town. The ore, we are told, is so rich that in melting it loses only one quarter in weight. It lies near the place agreed on for running a line between the colony of New-York and province of Massachusetts-Bay, so that it is not yet known in which government it will fall.

A copper mine is likewise discovered at New-Ashford, adjoining New-Providence, a sample of which has also been produced here, and promises much advantage to the proprietor.

SEPTEMBER 4. The town taking into consideration the unparalleled abuse thrown on the colony, in a letter lately returned from England, signed G. Rome, the following instructions to the representatives were unanimously voted, and ordered to be published, viz.

To STEPHEN HOPKINS, Esq; Messrs. JOHN JENCKES, JOHN SMITH, and JOHN MATHEWSON.

WHEREAS there has lately appeared in public a printed copy of a letter signed G. Rome, pregnant with charges of corruption and partiality not only against our courts of justice, but against the legislative body of this colony; and containing matters which stab the vitals of our constitution:

We your constituents recommend, and expressly enjoin, that you make the strictest inquiry into the matters charged in that letter; that you faithfully examine whether the fountain of justice in this colony has been thus shut up, or whether law and justice has been unduly withheld from any; and if this has been the case, that you use your utmost endeavours to remove from their respective offices those who have been instrumental therein: But if, upon examination, it be found that the charges therein are false, groundless, and calculated only to revile the administration of justice here, thereby to induce the parliament of G. Britain to deprive us of our invaluable rights and privileges, that then you *exert* yourselves, by all legal and constitutional ways, to bring the said G. Rome to answer for such his scandalous aspersions, and vile abuse of this government,

This, gentlemen, we recommend to you, relying on your fidelity therein.

A true copy. JAMES ANGELL, Town-Clerk.

SEPTEMBER 11.

At a town meeting held at Johnston, in the county of Providence, on the last Tuesday in August, A. D. 1773.

THE town being informed, that a printed letter, signed G. Rome, was laid before the general assembly of this colony, at their session, held at Newport, on the third Monday of August instant, containing the vilest aspersions, and big with the most unjust invectives, not only against the legislature, but also against the courts of justice within this colony: And the town being fully convinced, that the said letter was intended to inflame the minds of the enemies of our constitution, unanimously voted, that the deputies for this town use their utmost influence that the strictest enquiry be made into the contents of said letter; and if the facts alledged therein be false and groundless, that he be dealt with to the utmost severity of the law.

NEWPORT, *(Rhode-Island)* SEPTEMBER 6.

Last Thursday sailed, for Halifax, his Majesty's ship Swan, commanded by James Ayscough, Esq; whose conduct as a commander and a gentleman, while on this station, has done honour to his profession:---All the other officers, and common men, behaved with such civility and decorum, as to give them an equal title to our compliments and regards, according to their respective stations. None of the foregoing is meant to be paid to Captain Ayscough or his company, considered as sent here to enforce the late detestable acts of Parliament, or as Custom-house officers but merely as *gentlemen*-like officers, &c. in the naval department.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 20.

On Monday evening was brought to town a very large and remarkable sea tortoise, of a species before unknown here. It weighed, we hear, upwards of 800 pounds, from the head to the tail measured 17 feet, half as much in width, and in thickness about 15 inches through the middle of the back. The fore-fins are about 13 inches broad, and upwards of 3 feet long, and between the extremities, which extended sideways, measured 8 feet, the two hind fins were about half as long as the fore ones, and proportionably broad. The shell was marked into six divisions, exactly resembling a clinker built boat, the joining of each division rising a little above the rest in a sharp ridge; that on the middle of the back being most prominent, and the shell in the two upper divisions of it, much harder than the rest, but those not very hard, the rest so tender that it seemed not much harder than the skin of a porpoise. The shell, which was of a black colour, did not overhang the flesh, but join to it on the same equal surface, except about 9 inches which projected, and ended in a point, over the tail. The head, which extended about a foot beyond the edge of the shell, had nothing singular in it, except that it had teeth in the mouth. The fishermen reported that they had seen this animal in the sound at different times for a week or two before they took it, which they did last Thursday at Rie, by striking a gig into it through the back, from whence issued a prodigious quantity of blood, notwithstanding which wound, it lived till Tuesday last. The fish is probably as good as any other sea tortoise, but as it is an unknown animal, nobody seems inclinable to eat it.

likely to answer the purposes intended by it, and will probably be amended next ſeſſion."

SEPTEMBER 22. On Saturday laſt his Honour the Governor was entertained by the Mayor and Commonalty of this city, at the State-houſe, with an elegant dinner, at which were preſent the late Governor Richard Penn, Eſq; the Members of Council, the Clergy, the gentlemen of the army and navy, with moſt of the ſtrangers and principal inhabitants of this city. Many loyal and patriotic toaſts were drank, accompanied by the diſcharge of the artillery from the barracks, and the whole conducted with much decent feſtivity.

We hear from Morris-Town, New-Jerſey, that on Friday laſt was executed there David Reynolds, purſuant to his ſentence, for counterfeiting the paper currency of that province; he appeared very penitent, and trembled at the approach of death. The other three, who are under ſentence for the ſame crime, are reſpited till the 15th of October.------It is imagined by ſome preſent, that there were at leaſt 15,000 people attended the execution.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 9.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburg, to a gentleman in this town, dated Auguſt 17, 1773.

"You will no doubt have heard that one of Captain Thompſon's and Captain Bullitt's parties, who went down towards the Falls of Ohio, to ſurvey, have had a man killed, and loſt ſeveral horſes, with their loading, by a number of renegadoes of the Mingo Indians.---Notwithſtanding this outrage (which may for ſome time damp the prevailing ſpirit for exploring the country) yet I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that all the Indians on this ſide the Ouabaſh are our particular friends, and wiſh the arrival of the long-expected Governor, as they expect a ſmall preſent from him.---I have ſeen the young gentleman who was taken priſoner by the Mingoes in the action above-mentioned; he was retaken from thoſe Indians by the Shawaneſe, who treated him well, and ſent him home in ſafety. The Ouabaſh Indians, and thoſe over the Lakes, are now engaged in a war with the Cherokees and Chickeſaws, who have lately committed hoſtility againſt ſome of the Indians hunting parties; ſo that it is generally thought by thoſe who pretend to be judges of Indian affairs, that the war will become general; if this ſhould be the caſe, the new colony will ſettle rapidly.---The Kickapoos or Ouabaſh Indians have ſent a meſſenger to a party of our Indians who were down about the Falls a hunting, in company with a number of traders, warning them to proceed home immediately, as they apprehended them to be in great danger from the Warriors who paſſed and repaſſed through that country, and that they were all of opinion that the war would grow very hot the enſuing fall.---In conſequence of this meſſage, the hunters, &c. are now on their return home. This advice we have from a Shawaneſe Chief, who is come upon an embaſſy to the Agent here.

"I have no more news worth mentioning, only that as ſoon as the Governor arrives, we ſhall have an Indian treaty here."

Paragraph from a Correſpondent.

"On Tueſday the 17th ult. there was a grand meeting of the inhabitants to the weſtward of Laurel-Hill, at Redſtone Fort, where near 400 ſettlers of the new country ſigned a petition to the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, imploring the interpoſition of his Lordſhip for a ſpeedy redreſs of the grievances. The general complaint of the people is, that the Pennſylvania Officers have done them great injuſtice; and they ſeem determined to give their oppreſſors a warm oppoſition. They are extremely willing and deſirous of being governed by his Lordſhip, until his Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to grant them a civil Government. The petition was ſent, with all convenient ſpeed to his Lordſhip, who was on his return from the Ohio to his reſidence at Williamſburg, and it is hoped it may merit his ſerious attention.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 12.

THE late Order of his Majeſty in Council, to put a Stop to the granting of Lands in this Province, we hear, will not affect thoſe Perſons who had before ſurveyed or petitioned for Lands; and that they will have Grants paſſed for them.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived at Beaufort, Port-Royal, the Brig Beaufort, Henry Hunt, Maſter, from London, in whom came Paſſengers Captain Samuel Grove, and Daughter.

Thurſday laſt the Sloop Nancy, John Earl, Maſter, arrived here from Rhode-Iſland.

In the Magna Charta, Richard Maitland, Maſter, which arrived on the Bar laſt Friday, but has been prevented getting in by contrary Winds, are the following Paſſengers, viz. Robert H. Halliday, Eſq; appointed Collector for this Port, and his Son; Mr. M'Cullough Deputy-Collector; Mr. Valentine; Lieutenant Hayter, and Enſign Woolls, both belonging to the 14th Regiment, now at St. Auguſtine.

On Saturday laſt the Ship Jupiter, Captain Brown, with 250 Paſſengers on board, arrived here from Ireland.

On the 16th of laſt Month, a Schooner belonging to Captain Gilbert Harriſon, of this Port, and a ſmall Schooner belonging to Virginia, were loſt at Grenada, in a Gale of Wind which happened there.

MARRIED.] John-Lewis Gervais, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Sinclair, Daughter of the late Mr. John Sinclair, Merchant.---Mr. William Milligan, Merchant, to Miſs Rebecca Stoll, Daughter of Mr. Juſtinus Stoll.

DIED.] Captain Hugh Roſe, late Maſter of the Ship Queen Charlotte, of London.---Mrs. Barbara Creighton, Wife of Capt. John Creighton, at the Quarter-Houſe.---At George-Town, Mr. William Halme.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD. *From*

5th. Ship King-George, William Graham, Senegal
Ship Liberty, John Laſley, Briſtol
Brig Charles-Town Packet, Samuel Wright, Philadelphia
8th. Sloop Nancy, John Earl, Rhode-Iſland
Sloop Free-Love & Mary, Francis Bradfield, Ditto
Sloop Sukey & Nancy, Thomas Newbold, Bermuda
11th. Sloop Liberty, Chriſtopher Smith, Rhode-Iſland
Sloop Experiment, John Sawyer, Grenada
Brig Jenny, Robert Eſon, Greenock

ENTRIES OUTWARDS. *For*

Oct.
6th. Brig Neptune, William Thomſon, Jamaica
9th. Sloop Sukey & Nancy, Thomas Newbold, Antigua
11th. Schooner Sukey & Betſey, John Doran, St. Auguſtine
Snow Induſtry, James Furſe, Georgia
12th. Brig Charles-Town Packet, Samuel Wright, Philadelphia

CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE. *For*

Oct.
5th. Schooner Peggy, Thomas Jones, Georgia
5th. Sloop Caſcarilla, Jeremiah Smith, Dominica
8th. Sloop Two-Brothers, Hampton Lillibridge, N. Carolina
Sloop Polly, William Albouy, St. Kitts
Brig Lovely-Jenny, Lawrence Harvey, Manchiac
Brig Union, Edward North, Grenada
12th. Snow Induſtry, James Furſe, Georgia
12th. Brig Neptune, William Thomſon, Jamaica
Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill, Georgia

TO BE LET to the higheſt Bidder, at the Vendue-Houſe in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 26th of October inſt.

ONE of the CELLARS under the Exchange, fronting the South, to be entered upon the Monday following.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chriſtopher Gadſden,

GIVES NOTICE to his Friends in the Country, that he is ready to ſerve them as FACTOR, upon the uſual Terms, and will be obliged to them for their Friendſhips.——They may depend on his exerting himſelf to the utmoſt for their Intereſt. He has great Plenty of Stores, and ſuch Gentlemen whom it may not ſuit to employ him in that Capacity, yet, if they will order their Crops to be landed on his Wharf, may depend that their Factors, be they who they may, ſhall not be obliged to ſell the ſame, or any Part thereof, contrary to their Judgment, for Want of Storage, as is frequently the Caſe.

N. B. He will be much obliged to Gentlemen whoſe Wharf Accounts have been delivered in, to diſcharge them as ſoon as poſſible. 9 w.

St. Thomas and St. Dennis's, October 5 1773.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons, Reſidents as well as Non-Reſidents, that they are aſſeſſed in the Sum of *Seven Shillings and Six Pence* currency, per Head, on all their Male ſlaves, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty Years, in Order to raiſe the Sum of *Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds* Currency, for defraying the Expence of re-building QUINBY-BRIDGE, and other Charges attending the keeping in Repair the Roads and Bridges of ſaid Pariſh, to be paid on or before the Eighth Day of November next, to either of the undermentioned Commiſſioners, otherwiſe they may depend on Executions being iſſued againſt every Defaulter.

JOHN MOORE,
THOMAS JOEL,
THOMAS DEARINGTON,
JOHN SINGLETARY,
JOHN DEARINGTON,
HOPSON PINCKNEY,
THOMAS ASHBY,
THOMAS ADDISON,
JOHN HESKETT,
BENJAMIN MARION,
JAMES AKIN.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of
PARKER & HUTCHINGS,
Having EXPIRED the Firſt of July laſt.

THEY will diſpoſe of their STOCK of GOODS on hand, conſiſting of a large aſſortment, lately imported, being well adapted for the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon, at EIGHT for ONE, *Caſh*, or NINE for ONE, ſix months *Credit*, taking to the amount of Fifty Pounds.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, may have a great bargain, and the terms of payment made eaſy, together with the HOUSE and STORES, which is known to be well ſituated for trade, as any in town.

They requeſt the favour of thoſe, whoſe accounts are of a long ſtanding, to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, as there is an abſolute neceſſity of bringing their affairs to a ſpeedy concluſion.

N. B. They have to diſpoſe of for CASH, or ſhort CREDIT, exceeding fine new-made BUTTER, from the Iriſh ſettlement, equal in quality to freſh butter, in Kegs from 20 to 50 weight neat; Carolina flour, flax and flax ſeed, cotton, hemp, deer-ſkins, tobacco in hogſheads, of the beſt quality, beaver, tallow, bees-wax; alſo, Engliſh ſeed barley, ſplit peaſe, in jugs; teas, coffee, chocolate, loaf and muſcovado ſugar; Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward rum, paints, linſeed, train and lamp oil, Engliſh and German ſteel.

A large aſſortment of bar-iron, plough-ſhear moulds, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, by public Auction, at the Houſe of James Wilſon, deceaſed, on Monday the 1ſt of November,

All the Houſhold Furniture, &c.

And a handy Negro BOY.

And, on Wedneſday the 3d of November,

ALL the genuine Stock in Trade of the ſaid Deceaſed,

CONSISTING OF

MADERA Wine in Pipes and Bottles, ſome of an extra Quality, White and Red Port, and Mountain in Caſks containing 3 Dozen, Sherry and Claret in Bottles, Liſbon, and Mountain in Quarter Caſks, Old Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward Rum, Gin in Caſes, a Quarter Caſk of Cherry Brandy, and old Brandy in ſmall Caſks, Briſtol Beer, Taunton Ale, Cyder, Porter, preſerved Fruits, fine Prunes, Pickles in Caſes, Vinegar in Hogſheads, ſome excellent Straſburgh Snuff in Pounds, empty Bottles, Stone Jugs, &c. &c.

ALL thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted, to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN WILSON, Adminiſtrator.

ALL Perſons having Demands (as Surety or otherwiſe) againſt the Eſtate of GEORGE LOGAN, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make them known immediately; and thoſe who are indebted to him, for Intereſt, or in any other way, are required to make Payment, there being a Neceſſity for having the Affairs of that Eſtate ſpeedily ſettled, with

JOHN LOGAN, *Acting Executor.*

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of the Public Market in Charles-Town, have forbid all Perſons from landing Corn-Blades at the ſaid Market. We, the Inhabitants of James and John's-Iſland, and Aſhley-River, do agree to ſupply the Inhabitants of Charles-Town, with Corn-blades, landed at Mr. William Gibbes's Wharf, on the South-Weſt Side of Charles-Town.

To be LET, on LEASE, for a Term of Years, and may be entered upon the Firſt Day of January next,

A Small PLANTATION at Aſhley-Ferry, containing about Sixty Acres of Land, adjoining the Globe Land of that Pariſh; on the Premiſes are, a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Garden, and convenient Out-Buildings. For further Particulars, enquire in Charles-Town, of

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

A YOUNG WOMAN, would be glad of a Place in a genteel Family as a Houſe-Keeper. Apply to the Printer.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

October 2 1773. A new negro man, of the *Eboe* country, ſays his name is JACK, and that he belongs to a *Doctor*, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has his country marks on each of his temples; has on an oſnabrugs ſhirt, and blue ſtrge jacket and breeches, with black horn buttons. Taken up at *Stono*, at *Robert Raymond's* plantation, 28 miles from town.

October 4 1773. A new negro man, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays his name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 34 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has his country marks on his forehead, and on each of his cheeks and breaſts, and branded on his right breaſt with GRR, in one, has on a negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at *Ediſto Saw Mills*, 50 miles from town.

October 7, 1773. A negro woman, ſays her name is *Menda*, and her maſter's name *Tho. Lloyd*, and that ſhe was born at *George Town*; ſhe is about 32 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, has on an oſnabrugs ſhift, and two negro cloth petticoats, one white and one blue, a ſtriped jacket, and a check apron. Taken up at *Charles-Town Neck*, 2 miles from town.

October 7, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Limbo* country, ſays his name is ANTHONY, but cannot tell his maſter's name; he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has his country marks on his forehead, and each of his temples; has on a blue negro cloth jacket, and an old pair of white negro cloth breeches, and brought with him a negro cloth petticoat. Taken up at *Santee*.

October 8, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays his name is BOB, and that he came from *Beaufort*, he is about 32 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has his country marks on each of his temples, large holes in his ears, a ſmall ſcar on his right ſhoulder and on his back, and ſome ſmall ſigns of a brand on his left arm, which he ſays was done by the Captain on board the ſhip; has on two white negro cloth jackets, and a pair of trowſers of the ſame. Taken up at *Henry Middleton*, Eſq'rs. plantation, *Gooſe-Creek*, 17 miles from town.

October 8, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Mandingo* country, ſays his name is WILL, but can't tell his maſter's name, and that he came from *Beaufort*; he is 5 feet 7 and an half inches high, has a ſmall ſcar on his right ſhoulder, and ſome ſmall ſigns of a brand on the left arm, which he ſays was done by the Captain on board the ſhip; has on a white negro cloth jacket and robin, and a pair of oſnabrugs breeches. Taken up at *Henry Middleton*, Eſq'rs. plantation, at *Gooſe-Creek*, 17 miles from town.

October 8, 1773. A new negro fellow, of the *Ebos* country, ſays his name is MARCH, but can't tell his maſter's name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has his country marks on each of his temples, and on the pole of his neck, and his fore-teeth are filed; has on an oſnabrugs ſhirt, and a green negro cloth jacket, with a red collar, and black horn buttons, and a hat with yellow binding. Taken up at *Charles-Town Neck*, 2 miles from town.

WANTED ON HIRE,
Two CARPENTERS,

WHO are perfect Maſters of the Buſineſs, and who will engage to go to Savannah River, the Firſt of November, to do ſome Work for the Subſcriber. Enquire of WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD,
A new CANOE,

FIFTY Feet long, Seven Feet and a Half wide, rows with Five Oars, has a Pump, Rudder and Tiller. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to JOSEPH DILL, or MOSES MITCHELL.

Congaree-Fork, July 15 1773.

The following Strays have been brought before me, viz.

A Dark bay MARE, about 8 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and cuſhion C, and on the off buttock N S, her mane half trimmed; taken up near the Wateree, by Buckner Pittman.

A dark dun coloured HORSE, thirteen hands high, four years old, has a glaſs eye, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a natural pacer, branded on the off buttock thus CI. and on the off ſhoulder D; taken up in Saxe-Gotha township, by Henry Gregory.

A brown bay trotting HORSE, thirteen hands and a half high, about nine years old, with a grey face, branded on the mounting ſhoulder AS.

A bright bay trotting HORSE, about ſix years old, twelve hands high, with ſeveral white ſpots about his mane and withers, branded on the mounting ſhoulder RP, and on the off ſhoulder MS.

A black trotting MARE, about ſix years old, twelve hands high, with a blaze in her face, branded on the mounting buttock BT. *Alſo,*

A trotting mouſe coloured HORSE, with a blaze face, about nine years old, thirteen hands high, branded on the off buttock J, and on the near ſhoulder thus ⊘; taken up by Edward Griffin, in the Fork.

The owners of the ſaid ſtrays, muſt apply in the time preſcribed by law, and prove their property before

PHILIP PEARSON, J P.

St. Mark's Pariſh, September 6 1773.

I am informed of the following STRAYS, viz.

A ſorrel STALION, about 13 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder like JP.

A ſorrel MARE, branded on the mounting ſhoulder I IF, and on the buttock IF, with her a yearling filly, of a dark colour, mixed with white ſpotts, branded on the near buttock IF.

A roan GELDING, upwards of twelve hands high, has a ſmall ſtar, one hind foot white, branded on the mounting buttock I. *Alſo,*

A light gray HORSE, 14 hands high, branded on the ſhoulder PP. Whoever owns the above ſtrays, muſt prove their property before THOMAS SUMTER.

St. Paul's Pariſh, October 8, 1773.

DAVID ROACH, overſeer, tolls a ſmall ſtrawberry roan gelding, about 11 hands high, and will be three years old next ſpring, he is neither docked nor branded.

Mr. HENRY FLETCHER, tolls a ſtrayed ſmall iron grey gelding, about 12 hands high, ſix years old next ſpring; he has a long dock and a roach mane, branded HF on the mounting ſhoulder, and on the off buttock and ſhoulder HJ. The owners of the above ſtrays, muſt prove their property before. ANDREW LEITCH, J P.

Charles-Town Price-Current. Of South-Carolina PRODUCE.

By the Hundred Weight.			
RICE,			95s.
Do. Turpentine,			25s.
Barrs,			none
Flour,		4l. 15s.	to 5l.
Ship Bread,			6l. 10
Hemp,			8l.
Saffafras,			20s.
By the Barrel.			
Pitch,			65s.
Tar,	Common,	30s.	
	Green,	3l	5s.
Pork,			18l.
Beef,			none
By the Pound.			
Deer Skins,		13s. 9d.	to 14s.
Ditto in the Hair,			7s. 6
Beaver Skins,			20s.
Otter	Flora,		none
	Beft Purple,		30
	Ditto Copper,		30s.
	2d Sort,		25s.
	3d Sort,		20s.
Pink and Snake Root,			3s.
Myrtle Wax,			9s.
Bees Wax,			6s.
Tann'd Leather,		5s.	to 5s. 6
Butter,			4
Hogs Lard,			3
Tallow,			3s. 6
Single Refin'd Sugar,			4s. 6
By the Bushel.			
Indian Corn,		17s 6d.	to 20s.
Indico Seed,			5
Black-Ey'd Peafe,			17s. 6
Red Peafe,			15
Potatoes,			12 6
Ground Nuts,			15
Ruff Rice,			17s. 6
Oats,			15s.
Lime,			20. 6
By the Thousand Weight.			
Corn Blades,			15l.
Hay,		12l.	10

By the Beat.		
Soap,	8 to 9d.	lb.
Dipt Tallow Candles,	4d. 6	
Mould Ditto,	5d.	
Myrtle Wax Ditto,	5d.	
By the Thousand.		
Shingles,	6l. to 6l.	10s.
Bricks,	7l.	
STAVES. White Oak Pipe,	50l. to 60l.	
Ditto Hhd.	30l.	
Ditto Barrel,	14l.	
Red Oak Hhd.	18l.	
By the Hundred Feet.		
PINE. Half Inch Boards,	35s.	
Three-fourth Inch,	40s.	
Inch,	50s.	
Featheredge,	45s.	
Inch and 1-fourth,	60s.	
Inch and an Half,	70s.	
Inch and 3 Qrs.	80s.	
Two Inch,	6l.	
Scantling & Timber,	3 to 6l.	
Shingling Laths,	40s.	
CYPRESS. Half Inch,	60s.	
Three-fourth Inch,	60s.	
Inch,	65s.	
Inch and 1 fourth,	70s.	
Inch and an Half,	70s.	
Inch and 3 fourths,	85s.	
Two Inch,	6l.	
Scantling & Timber,	5 to 9l.	
By the Barrel.		
Double Beer,	12l.	
Table ditto,	8l.	
Small ditto,	none	
By the Hundred.		
Plaiftering Laths,	40s.	p. M.
Reeds,	20s.	
By the Hogfhead.		
Rum,	13s.	
By the Cord.		
Red Oak Bark,	10l.	
Hickory Wood,	3l 10s.	
Oak ditto,	4l 10s.	

The Delaware Lottery,

For raiſing the Sum of Five Thouſand Six Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, (or 15,000 Dollars) for the Uſe of the

COLLEGE of NEW-JERSEY,

THE

Preſbyterian Congregation at *Prince-Town*,

AND THE

United Preſbyterian Congregations

OF

NEWCASTLE and CHRISTIANA-BRIDGE.

The SCHEME.

1	Prize of	-	6000 Dollars,	- is	6000 Dollars.
2	-	-	2000	- - are	4000
4	-	-	1000	- - are	4000
10	-	-	500	- - are	5000
20	-	-	200	- - are	4000
30	-	-	100	- - are	3000
60	-	-	50	- - are	3000
6960	-	-	10	- - are	69600
7087 Prizes.	First Ticket drawn, for the firſt twelve Days,			100	1200
21913 Blanks.	Laſt drawn,			-	200
.....	*N. B.* Theſe are not included in the Prizes numbered.				.....

20,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 100,000 Dollars.

Not two BLANKS to a PRIZE.

THE growing Importance of the College of NEW-JERSEY, (for the Uſe of which the above Lottery is principally deſigned) is now generally known through every Province in America. It has hitherto ſubſiſted, and been raiſed to its preſent Situation, entirely by the Favour of the Public. In the Centre of *North America*, and in a pleaſant, healthy Country, it is well fitted for the moſt extenſive Uſefulneſs. The Succeſs which has attended the vigorous Efforts already made, to raiſe its Funds, and furniſh the Means of a complete and finiſhed Education, to all who are ſent to it, has encouraged thoſe concerned in the preſent Attempt; eſpecially as ſeveral very judicious Perſons have warmly recommended it, ſignifying their Surprize, that at a Time, when ſo many have taken this Method of promoting public Undertakings, a SEMINARY, of ſuch Importance, ſhould not alſo put in for a Share of the general Benevolence. This, added to the other Schemes for the Support and Improvement of the College, will afford ſo many Friends of that Inſtitution, an Opportunity of contributing with very little Riſk of loſing, and a conſiderable Chance of Gain to themſelves, who would not incline that the ſmall Sums they could ſpare, ſhould appear in a Subſcription Paper.

As a Number of Tickets are already engaged, and many Gentlemen of extenſive Acquaintance have intereſted themſelves in this Meaſure, the Drawing will commence the Firſt Week in *October* next, in the Town of *New Caſtle*, on *Delaware*, and a Liſt of the fortunate Numbers publiſhed, and ſent to the ſeveral Towns and Places where the Tickets may be ſold. The Prizes, after deducting Fifteen per Cent. for the Purpoſes of the Lottery, will be paid by the Gentlemen of whom they were purchaſed.

Orders for TICKETS will be complied with, by applying to Richard Stockton, Jonathan Sergeant, Eſqrs. or Mr. Enos Kello, at *Prince Town*; to William P. Smith, William Livingſton, or Robert Ogden, Eſqrs. at *Elizabeth-Town*, New-Jerſey; to Meſſrs. Broom, and Co. at *New York*; George Bryan, and Joſeph Read, Eſquires; Doctors William Shippen, and John Redman, or Robert Harris, Meſſrs. Andrew Hodge, Gunning Bedford, William Henry, John Bayard, Iſaac Snowden, Jonathan B. Smith, William Semple, Robert Paiſley, or William and Thomas Bradford, of *Philadelphia*; Mr. David Walker, in *New-Port*, on Potowmack, Maryland; Mr. Archibald M'Call, in *Toppahannock*; Mr. John Talliaferro, in *Fredericksburg*; and Mr. William Holt, *Williamsburgh*, Virginia; or to the following Gentlemen, viz. George Monro, David Finney, John Thomſon, and Nicholas Vandyke, Eſqrs. Meſſrs. Samuel Paterſon, and David Clarke, in *New Caſtle*, who are appointed Managers of ſaid Lottery, and will be on Oath, for the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them.

*** The Drawing of the above Lottery, is put off till the Beginning of November next, when it certainly will begin.—In the mean Time, Perſons deſirous of having Tickets, may be ſupplied, in a very ſhort Time, after giving their Orders, by leaving a Letter, directed to Meſſrs. *William & Thomas Bradford*, in *Philadelphia*, and the Amount of the Tickets, with CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing Office in Elliott-ſtreet.

ALEXANDER GILLON, & Co.

Have juſt received from Holland and England, a large Aſſortment of GOODS, *which with their former Stock, all lately imported, they will diſpoſe of at* NINE *per* ONE; *among which are the following Articles,*

A Large quantity of ſhirting and ſheeting linen, of various breadths and prices, damaſk and diaper table cloths, and napkins, ditto tabling and napkining, by the yard, fine ſtriped dimities, long lawns, beſt Flanders bed ticks of different ſizes, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, an aſſortment of belting cloths, Ruſſia and Flemiſh canvas, and ſail twine, linſeed oil by the gallon or cask, beſt roll brimſtone, empty rum caſes, that will hold from 3 to 45 gallons, ſpare bottles for ditto, a quantity of quart ſtone bottles, 1, 2, and 3 gallon ſtone jugs, blue and white butter pots, and mugs, chimney and red hearth tiles, alſo a few thouſand Dutch klinkers, beſt 4 foot mill ſtones, paint bruſhes, coffee mills, bird cages, &c. ſuperfine and ſecond broad cloths, trimmings for ditto, Yorkſhire cloths, white and blue plains, long ell, beſt London duffils, tammies and durants, a few pieces of plain ſilks, flowered ſatins, modes, printed cottons and callicoes, thread laces, book and jackonet muſlins, cambricks, and clear lawns, bombazines, womens leather and calamanco ſhoes and pumps.

4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d nails, ſpike, ſheathing, and drawing ditto, iron pots, hinges, ſteck and pad locks, faggots of ſteel, ſhot, bar lead, and gun-powder, japanned tea urns, ditto waiters, copper and braſs kettles, tin ware, and ſaddlery, with a variety of other articles.

A few tons of bar iron, to be ſold cheap; flint corn, fine Canada oats, ſhip bread in barrels, and a few caſes of good Geneva, juſt arrived from New-York, to be ſold as above.

JAMES McCALL,

Has juſt imported in the Liberty, *Captain* Laſley,

A very large ASSORTMENT of GOODS;

AMONG OTHER ARTICLES ARE

GOLD uniform lace, epaulets, beſt double gilt regimental buttons, ſuperfine bright ſcarlet broad-cloth, rich black Genoa velvet, gold fringe, and chain, black embroidered velvet bands, buttons and loops, gold and ſilver ſpangles, and thread, gold and ſilver fringe loop and buttons, black ſilk ſtocks, velvet collars, and garters, black feathers, mens velvet caps, with and without taſſels.

Single and double refined loaf ſugar, beſt blue raiſins, currants, choice citron, Turky figs, new pruens, almonds, in and out the ſhell, &c. &c. fine table ſalt, black pepper, ginger, ſpices, and pickles of all ſorts, choice muſtard, ſuperfine oil, beſt double diſtill'd white wine vinegar; neat portmantua and other trunks, chair harneſſes, red, blue, green, and yellow Morocco ſlippers, red, blue, green, white and yellow Morocco ſkins, Engliſh calf ditto, ſhoe binding, thread and ſpinnel, beſt boot legs and half boots, &c. &c. Choiceſt double Glouceſter cheeſe, cyder, ale, and perry, champaign pint and quart bottles, baſkets of Hotwell water, a variety of pewter, copper, tin, and iron ware, trap, breeding, and parrot cages, rat, mouſe, and bug traps, mops, brooms, bruſhes, ſieves, and flaſkets, bung and bottle corks, train, linſeed, and ſpermaceti oil, paints, glaſs, glue, &c. parchment ſkins, writing, printing, and variety of paper, ſurveyors compaſſes compleat, a handy fire engine, very handſome ſcreens, elegant china, neat 4 and 6 ſquare glaſs lanthorns, chamber and ſtreet lamps, pint and quart decanters, neatly flowered, handſome tall candleſticks, double flint ſquare bottles, with ground ſtoppers, from pint to gallon ſize; pint decanters, engraved ratafia; herrings, barley, and oatmeal, oats for ſeed; dreſt dolls, from 5s. to 9l. a piece, with a great variety of articles in the higheſt taſte, to be ſold at a moderate profit, at his ſtore in Tradd ſtreet.

N. B. Further ſupplies in the next veſſels.

STOLEN out of my paſture, the 29th of Auguſt laſt, four HORSES, viz a bright bay, with a roach mane, a ſmall mark on his forehead like a half moon, and a ſmall white ſpeck on the thick part of his thigh, his two hind feet white, branded C A on the ſhoulder. A pale grey, about 14 hands and a half high, with a roach mane, a long ſtar in his forehead, a glaſs eye, branded on the ſhoulder and buttock with a ſingle heart; both about ten years old.

Alſo, a grey horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſix years old, has a white ſtrip down one ſide of his noſe into his n ſtril, a ſetfaſt on one ſide, has a knot on the inſide of his fore leg; branded C A on the ſhoulder.

Likewiſe, a bay roan horſe, about thirteen hands and a half high, with a blaze in his face, both fore feet, and one hind foot white, branded on the buttock C A, five years old. They were all ſeen in the cuſtody of two men, leading them along the road towards Georgia.

A reward of FIFTEEN POUNDS for each of the abovementioned horſes will be paid, on delivering them to me at the Round O, and a further reward of *Fifty Pounds* for either of the offenders, or *One Hundred Pounds* for both on conviction, by STEPHEN ACKERMAN.

THE Houſe in Tradd-Street, lately occupied by Mr. GEORGE THOMSON, Merchant, TO BE LET, and may be entered upon immediately. Enquire of

WILLIAM MAZYCK,
ROBERT WILLIAMS, jun.
BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 6th of November next,

A Convenient three Story Brick HOUSE, ſituate about the Middle of King-Street, at preſent poſſeſſed by ANDREW JOHNSTON, Eſq. Enquire of

ROBERT PHILP, or
JOHN DEAS.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, the 17th of Auguſt laſt, a negro wench, named CLOE, her country name *Agua*, about 40 years of age, has had Guinea worms in her legs and thighs; and walks a little lame. Her country marks are three ſhort ſtrokes on each temple. She had on when ſhe went away, an oſnabrug ſhift, a blue and white flannel ſtriped petticoat, an old callico gown, the ground red, with purple and white flowers.—She is a thin wench and has a big belly. Whoever will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, in Charles-Town, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS Reward; and, as he ſuſpects her being carried into the country by ſome ill-diſpoſed perſon, he offers a reward of TWENTY POUNDS if harboured by a white perſon; if by a negro, TEN POUNDS, to be paid on conviction of the offender.

GEORGE GRAY.

TO BE SOLD by public Vendue, within Alberſon's Free Maſon Houſe in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the Second Day of November next precisely at Twelve o'clock, at Noon, the following Lands, Part of the Eſtate of the deceaſed Dr. THOMAS CAW;

THAT valuable PLANTATION on Santee River, adjoining Lands of Colonel Horry, Mr. Pringle, and Mr. Dutarque, containing 1070 Acres, Part of which is an Iſland of 730 Acres of fine Rice Land, that does not require any Fencing, and of it about 150 Acres are cleared, the reſt of the Tract is good high Land, and the Whole ſo well known as not to need any further Deſcription: On the above Tract are a good Dwelling-Houſe, a very large Barn, large ſtores for Rice, very large and good ſtables, an exceeding good Rice Machine, and a Grits Mill, with every other neceſſary Building. Schooners that carry 150 Barrels of Rice, load cloſe to the Barn.

Alſo, another TRACT of LAND on Stephen's Creek, a Branch of Savannah River, adjoining Lands of John Murray, Eſq. containing 1000 Acres, and is eſteemed as good as any Land in thoſe Parts. For the Terms of Sale, apply to ROBERT PHILP, JOHN DEAS, } Executors.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

September 11, 1772. A new negro wench, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays her name is CLARINDA, but cannot tell her maſter's name; ſhe is 5 feet 4 inches high, has her country marks over her whole body, and is about 30 or 35 years of age; has on a white negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at *Black Swamp*, 16 miles above *Purryſburgh*, and 116 miles from town.

September 11, 1772. A new negro wench, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays her name is LYDA, but can't tell her maſter's name; ſhe is about 5 feet high, 39 or 40 years of age, her country marks on her breaſt; has on a white negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at *Black Swamp*, 16 miles above *Purryſburgh*, and 116 miles from town.

September 21, 1772. A new negro fellow, of the *Mendings* country, ſays his name is JULY, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; has on an oſnabrug ſhirt. Taken up at *Bear-Swamp*, 45 miles from *Charles-Town*.

November 27, 1772. A new negro man, of the *Guinea* country, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, ſays his name is JEMMY, and his maſter's name *Pratt*, who lives at *Auguſta*, he is about 26 years of age, 6 feet high, has his country marks down each cheek, and acroſs his breaſt and belly, and ſome ſcars, as if he had been whipped; has on a white negro cloth jacket and blue breeches. Taken up at the *Indian Land*, at *John Drayton*, ſen. Eſqr's. plantation, 70 miles from *Charles-Town*.

November 27, 1772. A new negro man, of the *Guinea* country, ſays his name is FRANK, and his maſter's name *Pratt*, he is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; has on a white negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at the *Indian Land*, at *John Drayton*, ſen. Eſqr's. plantation, 70 miles from *Charles-Town*.

February 25, 1773. A new negro man, ſays his name is JACK, and that he did belong to *John Tart*, a free negro, who is now dead, he is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has on a green jacket and trowſers.

April 10, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Guinea* country, ſays his name is LEWIS, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has his country marks on his breaſt; has on a white negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at *Pocotaligo*, 72 miles from town.

July 21, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays his name is PETER, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has his country marks on his arms, each of his cheeks, breaſt, and pole of his neck, has on two jackets, two pair of breeches, and robbins, alſo, a blue negro cloth jacket and robbin. Taken up at Mr. *James Dunan's* plantation, at the *Saltketchers*, 75 miles from town; brought by Mr. *Iſaac White*.

Auguſt 7, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Congo* country, ſays his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mr. *Chambers*; he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has his country marks on the calf of his leg, and all over his body, eſpecially on his thighs, of ſevere whipping; has on a blue negro cloth jacket, an oſnabrug ſhirt, and a pair of brown ſuſtian breeches. Taken up in *Charles-Town*.

Auguſt 20, 1773. A negro man, ſays his name is JOHN, but cannot or will not tell his maſter's name; he ſpeaks the Spaniſh language, ſays he lately came from *Auguſtine* to this province, and that he was born at the *Havanna*; he is about 40 years of age, 5 feet and an half inch high, the hair of his head like that of a Muſtee, and he pretends he is free; has on a ſhort gown of blue negro cloth, and a pair of breeches of blue cloth. Taken with other runaways, at Mr. *M'Queen's* plantation, 12 miles from town.

Auguſt 26, 1773. A negro wench, ſays her name is MENDA, and her maſter's name Mr. *Mercy*, ſhe is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has her country marks on each of her cheeks, on both her arms, and all over her body, from her neck down to her waiſt; has on a white negro cloth wrapper, and an oſnabrugs petticoat. Taken up at *Cherawe*, 52 miles from town.

Auguſt 27, 1773. A negro man of the *Angola* country, ſays his name is LONDON, and his maſter's name *Nathaniel Dwight*, who lives on the *Long-Bay*, he is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has his country marks on the pit of his ſtomach, has on a negro cloth coat dyed yellow, and an oſnabrugs ſhirt dyed with indico. Taken up at *Hobcaw*, 4 miles from town.

September 20, 1773. A new negro, of the *Guinea* country, ſays his name is TOMBOY, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet high, has on a negro cloth jacket and breeches, and a Dutch cap, the jacket ſtained with indico in ſeveral places.

September 26, 1773. A negro man, ſays his name from *Sierra-Leon*, and that his name is SIZE, his maſter's name Mr. *Caude*, has his country marks on both his cheeks, each ſide of his neck, and on both his breaſts down to his waiſt, has is about 37 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, has on a check ſhirt. Taken up *Up the Path*.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, Warden.

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